

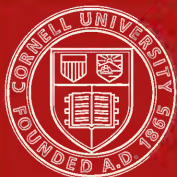


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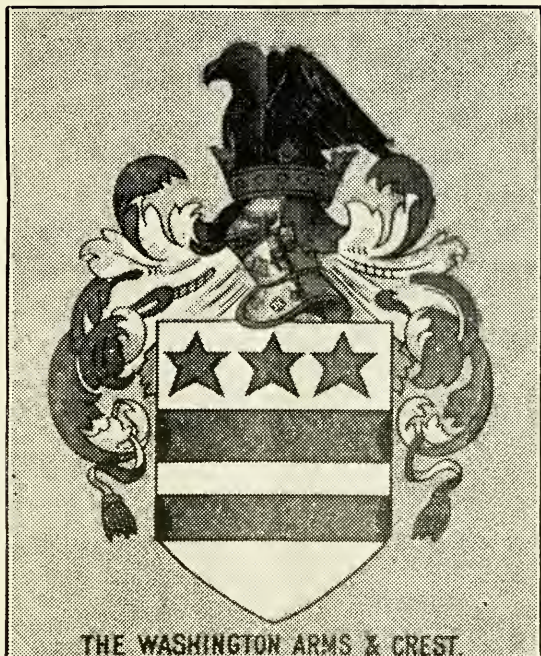
WARTON

AND

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

BY

T. PAPE, B.A.



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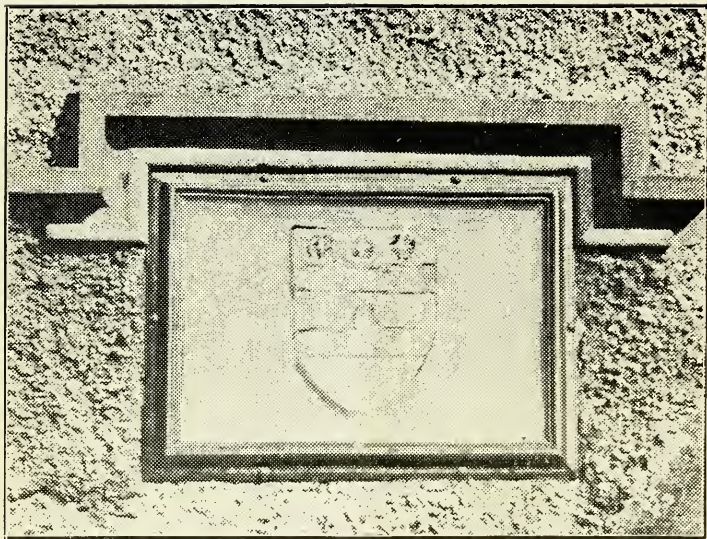

DEDICATED

TO

THE ONE WHO HAS BEEN MY BEST
COMPANION ON MANY PLEASANT
EXCURSIONS ROUND WARTON—

MY WIFE.

THE OLDEST WASHINGTON
MEMORIAL IN EXISTENCE.



THE WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS
ON WARTON CHURCH TOWER.

PREFACE.



The information contained in these pages appeared almost in its present form as part of a series of popular historical articles entitled "Round Old Poulton," which were published week by week in "The Morecambe Visitor."

As I think that the gleanings in regard to the direct ancestors of the first President of the United States will appeal to a wider circle than that encompassed by the readers of a local paper, the articles which dealt with the immediate neighbourhood of Warton and its associations with the Washington family have been only slightly altered to suit the present publication.

The interest in these English ancestors of George Washington should be quickened from the fact that one of the schemes in celebration of the Peace Centenary in December, 1914 is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, in the county of Northampton, the former home of the Washingtons who migrated from Warton early in the sixteenth century.

Although Warton is situated but a mile from Carnforth Junction, where is the parting of the ways for southern tourists to the Lake District, via Grange or Kendal, yet its quiet beauty is almost entirely neglected, because it is not generally known that it is an excellent centre for many pleasant excursions in sylvan and hilly country.

Between 1710 and 1742 John Lucas wrote a "History of Warton," which still remains in manuscript. A copy of it was sent to the late Rev. T. H. Pain at Warton Vicarage in 1879, and I am indebted to the Rev. E. W. A. Olgilvy, the present Vicar, for allowing me to inspect it. I have made several extracts, which are instructive because they were written two hundred years ago. The following additional extracts will no doubt be read with interest :

"The houses of this town and parish are all of stone strongly laid in and rough cast with lime, which

makes a substantial, warm, and not unhandsome building. The street is rocky, uneven, and abounds with Wormwood. Over against the East End of the church are the remains of a large old building which probably was the seat of Will de Lancaster and Walter de Lyndsey, antiently Lords of Warton; it now belongs to the Impropiator and Vicar; before the Vicarage is a fine row of Sycamore trees. Near the Vicarage is the Tithe Barn wherein the Tithe Corn is yearly laid. In this Parish the farmer of the tithe hath a custom to take the best lamb in ten and the best fleece of wool in ten and set in order according to the judgment of his eye. The May Pole stands near the Church Gates, the Stocks, also the Whipping Post for the punishment of Malefactors.”

“ Before the Reformation Seats or Pews were not allowed nor any different apartment assigned to any distinct person (except the Patron who was allowed to have a seat within the Quire as you enter into the Body of the Church joining the Cancelli; the Farmer of the Tithes of this Parish has his seat there at this day in this Church) but the whole body of the Church was common, the whole assembly in the more becoming postures of kneeling or standing were promiscuous and intermixed. The Church was furnished with pews soon after it was divested of its superstitious ornaments. These characters are neatly cut upon one of them, I.B. 1571. The Seats are so ordered that the men sit by themselves and the women by themselves according to primitive usage. The seats for the men have only a board at the back; those for the women having nothing, which prevents any sleeping, etc., too common among country people. The first seats on the left hand of the Nave are two large pews which belonged to Sir Robt. Bindloss, of Borwick Hall, on which are B.R.M., 1612. And on the right hand a large pew belonging to Sir George Middleton, of Leighton Hall, on which are 8 Escutcheons very well cut in Bas Relievo. Over the Pew door is a large Escutcheon of 8, underneath is 1614 M. T.K., on the inside M. G.A. 1662, to the west part of the pew is fixed a small marble monument having this inscription,

' Here lies the body of Sir Geo. Midleton, of Leighton, Knight and Bart., who died 27 Febr. 1673. Aged 74 years.' In a panel over Sir Robt. Bindlosse's pew is the picture of the Virgin Mary and below four persons in the habit of monks kneeling, especially the first and third, which is receiving the Bishop's blessing, and the Archbishop has on his robes and mitre. There was formerly inscriptions belonging to them but now not legible. The South Aisle has been cieled and painted under the roof like the rood loft, but no figures are discernible but the Sun and Moon in several places."

" The Hare Stone is a little above the School and is so called from the encampment of an army there (Hare or Here in the Saxon language signifies an army) and this is the most likely to have been when the Danes invaded this part of the country. They landed at Coat Stones, where from hence the Saxons might see them land and observe all their motions, and if they thought themselves not strong enough to engage with them they might easily and safely retire to the craggy mountains."

In conclusion I thank most heartily the following ladies and gentlemen who have rendered me valuable assistance: E. B. Dawson, Esq., for information about Warton Hall and for permission to visit various historical remains on the Crag; the Rev. J. K. Floyer, ex-Vicar of Warton, and the Rev. E. W. A. Ogilvy, Vicar of Warton; J. Rawlinson Ford, Esq., for information about early members of the Washington family; the Misses Wren for their courtesy in allowing me to go over Warton Hall; Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Escolme for information about Tewitfield; the Librarian and his assistants at Lancaster for ready and courteous help on all occasions.

For the benefit of those readers who are mainly interested in the Washington family, a list of all the Washington entries in the Warton parish registers and a brief genealogical table will be found at the end.

T. PAPER.

The Middle School, Newcastle, Staffordshire, 1912.

WARTON CRAG.



I know of no place in England where the view across the sea is so beautiful as at Morecambe.

It must be a very misty day indeed if the nearer hills of Warton Crag and Arnside Knott cannot be distinguished; usually the background of the great Cumbrian mountains provides a panorama pleasing indeed to the eye. Those who visit Morecambe only in the summer can never see the view across the Bay at its best. They want to come in the early spring when the sun is shining over the sands and sea at half tide. From Warton Crag right round to Barrow the belt of lower land that skirts the Bay looms dark and away in the distance the heights of the Lake Mountains rear their snow-clad peaks clear cut against the darker sky.

That is a picture which cannot be seen in the summer, and I rather fancy that Morecambe people do not appreciate the many pleasant walks and afternoon excursions which can be made round Warton. The place is looked upon as a little sleepy town consisting of one straggling street flanked by rough-cast substantial stone cottages and houses, and nothing more. Let me try to dispel that illusion.

Go up Warton main street until you have just passed the church and inn. On your left is the Crag road: you will find that for the first two or three hundred yards it is very steep, but at the top there are two comfortable seats and an excellent view in the direction of Lancaster and Morecambe.

THE DOG LOTS.

A mile along the Crag road there is a sudden dip and you see a farm—Scar Close—nestling in the shelter of the Crag. Beyond the lane leading to the farm the road ascends and the second gate on your right gives access to what is known as the Dog Lots. There is a notice-board warning off trespassers. Mr. E. B. Dawson, the Constable of Lancaster Castle and the owner of the Crag will not allow the general public access to this secluded valley, owing to the wanton damage done in times past. Personally, I am indebted to him for information about the ownership of Warton Hall and for permission to explore the “forbidden land.”

PRE-HISTORIC DWELLINGS.

From the road you can see to the left of the gate a circular depression in the ground, and there are others in the allotment. These are considered to be pre-historic pit-dwellings; also a good many rock cavities all over the Crag could easily have been converted into rude habitations. In

a part consisting of waterworn limestone, deeply fissured and scored all over, there is an underground passage known as the Dog Holes Cave. In the fissures are many ferns and small trees and bushes; there is a large ash tree just at the entrance to the cave.

THE DOG HOLES CAVE.

It is only three years ago since the cave was scientifically explored by Mr. J. W. Jackson, the assistant keeper of Manchester Museum. The entrance is by way of a vertical shaft due to the falling in of the roof; it is boarded up and padlocked for safety, it is thirteen feet to the bottom of the shaft and the total length of the cave is seventy feet. At the first exploration animal remains of the dog, sheep, goat, Celtic shorthorn, and, in less abundance, the horse, red deer, roe deer, and fallow deer were found. Also human remains of at least eleven individuals were discovered. The teeth only of the urus, the reindeer, and the Irish elk were found. There were some metal objects including a small Celtic bronze, and red fragments of early first century pottery pointed to an earlier occupation of the cave than the period of the withdrawal of the Roman arms from this country.



THE DOG HOLES CAVE.

RELICS FROM THE CAVE.

In the summer of 1910 Mr. Jackson continued the search for remains. Further fragments of pottery were found. Also a small sharpened bone awl made from the metatarsal of a sheep, several small objects of iron, a blue and red enamelled bronze pendant, and a pair of beautiful patinated bronze scale pans and beam, the pans being decorated on the interior with the dot and circle design. The scales are probably of late Roman date, the fourth or fifth century, A.D., and they were most likely brought to the cave by some Romanised Briton who lived there. During the exploration many big boulders had to be brought to the bottom of the shaft, hauled up, and stacked, as can be seen, to the right of the photograph. In the bottom left-hand corner you may be able to distinguish some of the bone relics, left behind after due examination.

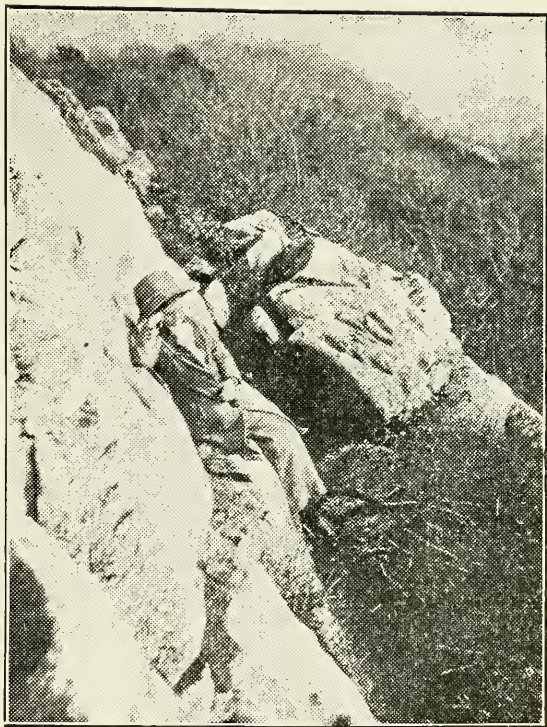
THE FAIRY HOLE.

On the eastern side of Warton Crag is a small fissure cave situated in the face of a cliff immediately below one of the numerous limestone terraces. It is called the Fairy Hole, which trends for twenty-five feet in a north-easterly direction. In this cave also there were fragmentary human remains. According to report the cave extends to Leighton Hall. It certainly does not come to a full stop at the limit of twenty-five feet. If more débris were removed the chamber would open up considerably. Old people used to tell of the fairies, having been seen by other old people, dancing about heaps of gold or silver or bleaching fine linen or they were frequently heard batting their clothes. There are still some of the old people in the village who believe that the passage from the Fairy Hole extends to Leighton Hall.

The Dog Holes Cave is known locally as "Three-fingered Jack's Cave." According to tradition the cave consisted of two storeys and a highwayman used one for his horse and the other for himself.

A CELTIC SWORD.

Of the late Celtic period is an iron sword with bronze hilt and sheath, now in the British Museum, found early in the nineteenth century under a heap of stones in the district of Warton.



THE BRIDE'S CHAIR.

Not far from the Dog Lots is a large natural seat in the face of a great limestone boulder, which towers to a height of eleven feet. The seat will accommodate three or four people, and is known as the Bride's Chair. It was customary years ago when a marriage took place at Warton Church for the bridal party to repair to this spot and for the bride to sit in this seat and look out over the wide expanse of Morecambe Bay. By doing so happiness in their married life was ensured to the newly wedded couple.

Almost sheer down two hundred feet below is the road to Silverdale, and in the direction of that village can be seen the large stone column at Jenny Brown point.

Still keeping along the Crag Road, take the first turn to your right, not far away, over the lower northern shoulder of the Crag. At the highest part of this occupation road you can see, to your right, the summit of Warton Crag.

EARLY CELTIC RAMPARTS.

The approach from the north side is not at all steep, but there are leg-breaking fissures in the water-worn limestone terraces. Near the summit are the remains of a defensive wall put up in Celtic times. Originally there were three of the ramparts, but only the topmost one is now fairly complete. Of ancient fortresses defined in Class A. by the Earthworks' Committee for the Victoria County Histories, viz., "Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial works, usually known as promontory fortresses," there are only two examples in Lancashire, and one of them is Warton Crag in the parish of Warton-with-Lindeth.

A full description of the ancient remains of these defensive works is given in the Victoria County History. The stone-walled enclosures, semi-lunar in form, to the east of the summit, were evidently early habitations. There are more of the semi-lunar rock habitations near the first wall of defence, now not much more than a line of moss-covered stones. From the summit, by the double-stemmed gnarled and half-burnt tree, a grand view all round can usually be enjoyed. It is one of the recognised places for beacons in olden times. No doubt when "the fiery herald flew" from height to height in 1588, the "streak of blood red light" shone forth on Warton Crag, though Lord Macaulay in his fragmentary "Armada" leaves it out when he writes:—

"Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's
embattled pile,
And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of
Carlisle."

DOCK ACRE AND BORWICK HALL.



In order that you may better understand Dock Acre it would be advisable to approach it along the main road from Carnforth.

The road is an excellent one, but the scenery is not very striking, as for two miles just on your left is the raised embankment of the railway, and on your right the country is flat. But I want you to notice the lie of the land, because our first objective is an old water-camp or "sea-burgh," most likely constructed by the ravaging Danes. Not quite a mile out from Carnforth the road crosses the Keer, the river from which Carnforth (Kernford) takes its name. Although now the stream is not wide nor yet deep at this point, if you look carefully at the land now drained by the Keer you will see that it is very low-lying, and you will be better able to understand that less than a thousand years ago many of these fields were under water, and that a wide arm of the sea existed between Warton Crag and Carnforth as far inland almost as Borwick.

DOCK ACRE FARM.

I find on an ordnance map that three quarters of a mile further along the road the land there is only 25 feet above sea level. Just before you come to the place where the road from Warton to Borwick crosses the main road you can see on your left a very large artificial hollow. The road has been constructed partly alongside it and partly across the channel which connects it up to a very large "dock" on the right side of the road. Just beyond the dock is the farm known as Dock Acre Farm, and the people there courteously gave me permission to examine the old chain of docks and to take photographs. I did not have time on the two occasions when I visited the place to make an exact survey, but I am quite sure that if the site were visited by experts from one of the historic or antiquarian societies the time would be well spent.

THE INNER DOCK.

The large dock near the farm can easily be seen through a gateway from the main road. It still has water, though the drought of the summer of 1911 very nearly made it a dry dock.

The photograph shows the steep south slope down to the marshy and reed-covered bed. This was the innermost construction of the Danish water-camp, quite capable of

accommodating all the fleet. Mention has been made of the channel which at the south-west connects up with another dock, but there is also a well-marked channel cut out at the south-eastern end.

TWO OTHER DOCKS.

It looks as though it were cut to communicate directly with the Keer, but there are two small connecting channels between the main outlet, and a large heart-shaped dock, which is nearly 350 yards in circumference. The diameter is just over one hundred yards, and in places the bottom appears to have been covered with cobble stones.

To the north of this dock and separated by a high bank there is a small V-shaped depression, which might have been a "naust" or slip where galleys could be taken for repairs. From the high bank a series of terraces, five of which can still be distinctly traced, leads to the marshy level. Both the large heart-shaped dock and this small one open out naturally towards the Keer. At the present day a small feeder of the Keer flows within twenty yards of the V-shaped dock.



THE SLOPING SIDE OF THE BIG
DANISH DOCK.

A DANISH INVASION.

From the Anglo-Saxon "Chronicle" for the year 966 A.D., I take the following translation of the original: "This year Thored Gunner's son ravaged Westmorland, and that same year Oslac obtained an ealdordom." Was this Thored's water-camp? The name Borwick is interesting because it implies Danish origin. A well-known Danish place-name is wick or wick signifying a creek. Traces of genuine Danish camps are rare and I believe the best known one is near to the town of Bedford at Willington on the Great Ouse. The water-camp there consists of a harbour at right angles to the river, a ditch running from the head of the harbour and two hollowed depressions.

BORWICK HALL.

Having explored the old docks, go down the road on your right, past Dock Acre Farm and a mile along the way, after crossing the old coach route from Kellet to the north, you will come to the Lancaster and Kendal Canal from the bank of which I took the photograph of Borwick Hall.

The Hall is now no longer open to the public, it is being restored in order to serve as the residence of Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland. No doubt many inhabitants of the neighbourhood have in times past visited the place and been instructed in its past history and tradition, chiefly the latter, by Mrs. Jackson, who lived at the gate-house, and who came from Bare.

THE GATEHOUSE.

The gatehouse, with its two corbelled chimneys and no windows to the front on the ground floor, was evidently built for defence. Over the archway is a square-sunk panel with the initials B. over RR. and the date 1650 underneath. This panel was most likely inserted half a century after the erection of the gatehouse, for the style is of the same period as the hall and also as of Heysham Old Hall (built in 1598). On the walls of the big barn adjoining the gatehouse is a large irregular stone slab with the inscription:—

AO DNI 1590.
R. B.
A. B.

At the top of the staircase inside the hall is a large rectangular stone table-like erection supported by a dozen small pillars and round the edge is inscribed:—

"ALEXANDER BRINSMEAD MASON, 1595."

THE BINDLOSS FAMILY.

The initials on the dated stones refer to members of the Bindloss family. Christopher Bindloss was an Alderman of Kendal in 1579, and in that town's "Book of Record" he is described as a "Chapman" who died in 1581. His son, Robert Bindloss, is mentioned as a Freeman of the Borough in 1575.

The Bindlosses, as heads of the Kendal cloth industry, established a regular service between Kendal and London for the conveyance of their woollens, and Robert Bindloss is said to have erected the big barn and outbuildings along the line of the road to shelter the men and horses employed in the trade. His chief mason was no doubt Brinsmead. The staircase, at the top of which is the inscribed slab, is in the south-west building that contains the hall and the drawing-room; and the year 1595 no doubts marks its completion. I think the initials "R.B." and "A.B.," which are on the barn, refer to Robert Bindloss and his first wife Alice.

The initials over the big doorway no doubt refer to Robert Bindloss and his wife Rebecca. He was the grandson of the other Robert, and he became the owner of Borwick in 1629. He was made a baronet in 1641, was a member of Parliament for Lancaster during the years 1645-1653, and a member for Lancashire in the Convention Parliament of 1660. He was also High Sheriff of the County in 1658, 1672, and 1673. When Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., was on his way from Scotland to lose the battle of Worcester in 1651, he was at Kendal on August 10th, spent the same night at Borwick Hall, and was at Lancaster on August 11th. On the 24th October, 1672, Sir Robert Bindloss was elected Mayor of the Borough of Lancaster, but owing to ill health he retired from office in the following April. He died in 1688 and was buried in Warton Church.

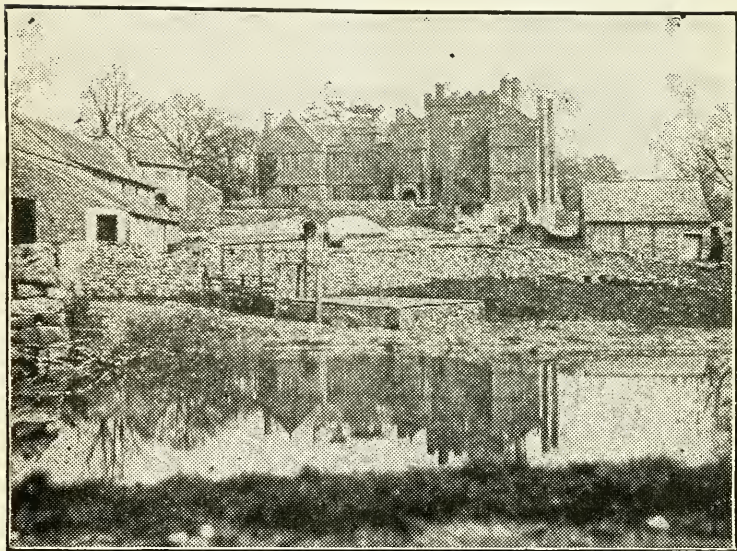
LATER OWNERS OF BORWICK.

His daughter married a Standish, and their daughter Cecilia Standish, married William Towneley, and so Borwick Hall came into the possession of the Towneley family. The marriage of Cecilia Towneley with Charles Strickland brought the hall into the possession of Thomas Strickland their son. His grandson, Walter Charles Strickland, sold Borwick Hall in 1854 to George Marton, of Capernwray Hall.

THE OLD PEEL TOWER.

Most of Borwick Hall was built by Robert Bindloss during the years 1590-1595; but the big tower in the right-hand part of the photograph, though very much altered, no

doubt formed the nucleus of a very early defensive home. It is one of the old Peel Towers similar to Arnside Tower and the Tower at Hazelslack. They were a favourite form of abode in the fourteenth century and for long afterwards throughout a region unsettled and liable to raids from across the Scottish border.



BORWICK HALL.

The leaden rain-water spout heads bear the date 1812, and were put up during the occupation of the Hall by Charles Strickland and his wife Cecilia (née Towneley). Soon after Mr. George Marton bought the place, the fore-court and south-west front were opened to the public as a sort of tea-garden, and the back was inhabited by a farmer. The farm which you passed on your way from Dock Acre is now being built to accommodate the farmer, who will soon have to take up his new quarters.

A JACOBEOAN BALUSTRADE.

There used to be a wooden paling as a parapet to the great front; but the present stone one is an exceedingly fine

and original example of Jacobean balustrading, and was moved from a terrace on the north-east side of the house where the main gardens were situated. The porch gives into the banqueting-hall which has a massive stone chimney arch bearing the initials of the first Robert Bindloss.

The restoration which is now being carried out, will be completed in a very conservative manner and the old arrangements, with added neatness, will survive.



WARTON CHURCH.



In the sleepy main street are many substantially built houses, some with seventeenth century dated stones, and immediately opposite the church is the vicarage, to the left of which is a picturesque ivy-clad ruin, all that remains of the old rectory or parsonage court.

From 1903 until 1908 the Rev. J. K. Floyer was the vicar of Warton,, a scholar and antiquarian, who has written much upon the early history of Warton, more especially about the church, and it is to him more than to anyone else that I am indebted for my information about St. Oswald's.

THE OLD RECTORY.

The ruins just mentioned consist chiefly of a high gabled end wall supported by a stepped buttress, and pierced by a quatrefoil window of unusual shape, forming the end of what was a large hall. This was lighted by two windows on the east and one on the west, of which all traces have disappeared except some large freestone quoins at the south-east. In the south-west corner is a plain square-headed doorway leading to another separate building of two rooms. The chief entrance to the main building was on the west side, and a large pointed archway exists. Another archway leads to a garden on the east side.

Standing nearly at right angles to this large building was another consisting of two rooms, one above the other, forming now part of the vicarage house. In a lease of 1678 the lower room is mentioned as the "old kitchen." The upper room has a large traceried window high up on the east, which is flanked by two small slit windows at a lower level. The room was very likely constructed for an oratory, as it appears of set purpose placed directly east and west, and the east window is set high to allow for the erection of a small altar below.

At any rate in the Parsonage Court buildings there is a dwelling-house of large size with hall, dormitory, offices, kitchen, and possibly an oratory, which date from the early fourteenth century. During this period the Warton portion of the Kendal Barony came into the hands successively of two brothers of the name of Thweng, both of whom were rectors of Warton. Probably Robert, who came into the estate in 1341, was the builder of the old Parsonage Court or Rectory.

A TWELFTH CENTURY FONT.

The gate which leads into the church yard is on the north side, and over the north porch near the tower are the arms of Croft, described as "bendy-chequey" or "lozengy." They are in a very old stone which has been removed from the older porch at the time of the sixteenth century restoration of the church. Pass in through the porch and notice in the south-west corner the twelfth century barrel font.

Soon after Charles II. came to the throne, 1660, this font was relined with lead, the stone dressed, and it was set on a new base under the care of Robert Bindloss, Sir George Middleton, and Nathaniel West, whose initials it now bears. Introduced into the lead work are the Tudor rose and the fleur-de-lys. In 1848 it was re-set on its present base, into which are worked three stones of the old base: one with a Jacobean pattern; another has a device which may be an allusion to a coat of arms, *i.e.*, three chevrons; the third stone has the date 1661.

OLD PEW LABELS.

Inserted in the back of one of the pews are nine coats of arms. They were formerly in Sir George Middleton's pew, and originally on the rood screen. The brass monument to the memory of Sir George, who died on February 24th, 1674, is still on a pillar above this seat. In the vestry are certain wooden labels, beautifully carved. One has the date 1571 and the initials "I.B." for James Backhouse. Another such label with "B.—R.M., 1612," was in the pew belonging to Sir Robert Bindloss, of Borwick Hall. The label for the new pulpit in 1712 is also in the vestry.

Repeated restorations have done away with many of the old features, *viz.*, the chantry on the south-east of the church, a fine rood loft, the old pews, the gravestones inside the church, etc.

WARTON RUSH-BEARING.

When you have sufficiently examined the interior pass out by the north door and turn to you left to look at the outside of the tower. You will see that the western doorway, leading into the tower, is now half built up. When

it was open it was used only once a year at the annual rush-bearing, on the Sunday nearest to the first of August, because St. Oswald's Day was August 5th and the church was dedicated to St. Oswald. The following is an account written by a man about two hundred years ago:—

“They cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles, and then dress them in fine linen, ribbons, silk, flowers, etc. Afterwards the young women take the burdens upon their heads and begin the procession (precedence being always given to the churchwardens' bundle), which is attended with a great multitude of people, with music, drums, ringing the bells, and all other demonstrations of joy they are able to express. When they arrive at the church they go in at the west end, and setting down their bundles in the church they strip them of their ornaments, leaving crowns or garlands placed over the cancelli. Then they return to the town and cheerfully partake of a plentiful collation provided for that purpose, and spend the rest of the day and evening in dancing about a May-pole adorned with greens and flowers, etc., or else in some other convenient place.”

THE WASHINGTON SHIELD.

The same writer, in 1720, says: “On the north side of the steeple door, about six or seven feet from the ground, are the arms of Washington well cut in the stone, which is a plain indication that this family, ancient and yet credible in the town, where the Rev. Mr. Lawrence Washington has a good estate, have been large contributors towards the building of this fabric.”

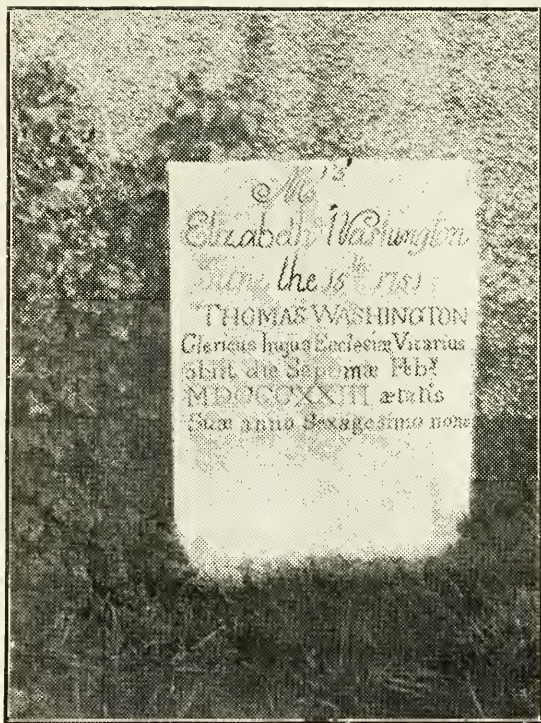
For many years the shield remained hidden, because all the outside of the church was covered with a rough-cast of pebbles and lime; but in the year 1885 some of the rough-cast outside the tower fell off, and the long-lost Washington shield was exposed to view. Now a glass covering has been placed over the relic to preserve it from further decay occasioned by atmospheric changes. The photograph shows the shield in its original position about seven feet up from the ground, over the north spandrel of the west door. It is very much worn, but the three mullets at the top (*i.e.*, in chief, in heraldic terms) can easily be distinguished. They have only four points, though there ought to be five. The two bars below are cut into the stone, not left in relief, and in the centre of the shield, between the two bars, there appears to be a semi-circular depression due to the ravages of time. It used to be a crescent which now, by the wearing of the stone, has become merged into the lower bar. The shield is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 7 inches in width.

I have described this stone memorial of the fifteenth century at some length, because I believe it is the most ancient representation of President George Washington's coat of arms; and the builder of Warton church tower,

Robert Washington, who died in 1483, was a direct ancestor of the first president of the United States of America.

SOME OLD GRAVESTONES.

Pass round to the south side of the church. Two-thirds of the south wall is of the decorated period and is the oldest part of the building. Notice the two two-light windows and the door which belong to the fourteenth century and appear to be in their original position. There is a sun-dial amongst the gravestones on this side. Go round under the east window and you will see the only gravestone giving any record of the Washingtons still remaining in the churchyard.



THE WASHINGTON GRAVE.

Many of the members of the Washington family were buried within the church, as specified in the wills which are still preserved; but when the interior of the church was restored in 1892 many memorial tombstones were sold to be used for flags for footpaths in the village. One stone, dated 1670, and in memory of Nathaniel West, a member of Baron de la War's family, was sawn in half, and the upper part, bearing the arms of West and part of the inscription, used to form one of the flagstones in a path leading up to a house at the north end of the church! Its original position was in the floor of the nave of the church. Perhaps, if some of the old flagstones in the village were turned over, even now an inscription to the memory of a Washington might come to light!

THE LAST WASHINGTON OF WARTON.

But the tombstone under the east window records the resting-place of the last of the Washingtons of Warton. It is to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, who died in 1751, and to the Rev. Thomas Washington, Vicar of Warton, from 1799 until his death in 1823.

The first part of the inscription on the plain rectangular sandstone, as the photograph shows, is cut in large straggling letters: "Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, June the 15th, 1751," and the Rev. J. K. Floyer thinks that the Rev. Thomas Washington himself did it, because it is like his handwriting. A specimen of it can be seen in one of the old Warton church registers, for in the year 1685 there is this baptismal entry:—"Lawr., son of Robt. Washington of Warton, 27th September," and below an asterisk in the margin the Rev. Thomas Washington has inserted: "Grandfather of Thomas (son of Robert), minister of Warton in 1796." The Rev. Thomas Washington was the headmaster of Archbishop Hutton's Grammar School at Warton in 1773, and he became curate in 1779.

TEWITFIELD.



This straggling village, chiefly known for the number of locks on the Lancaster and Kendal canal, might be visited in the course of an excursion which could include Warton Church, Dock Acre, and Borwick Hall.

When you have inspected the church and the churchyard go up to the north end of the main street. On your right is a road, and the finger-post indicates Borwick. Go along for some distance, not forgetting to turn round to look at the picture made by the crag and the village nestling at its foot.

About a mile along the road you will pass under the railway and get into the main road at Dock Acre, an account of which has already been given. Turn to your left along the main road and in less than ten minutes' time you will come to the bridge over the canal at Tewitfield.

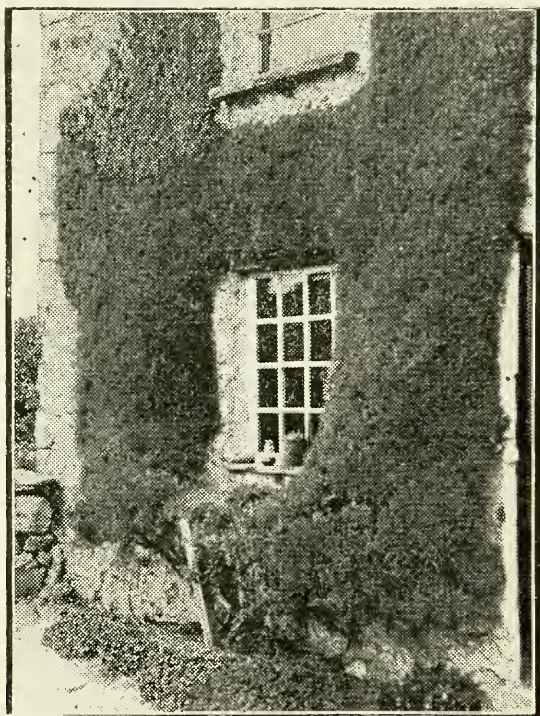
THE OLD MILL.

The most pleasant route from Carnforth to the same spot is to go all the way by the canal side. The Whit Beck, which most likely gives the name to the village and divides the parish of Priest Hutton from the parish of Warton, flows under the bridge, and at this very place many years ago stood the old mill. If you were to go into the field on your left and approach as near as possible to the spot where the stream disappears from view you would hear a fall of water which occurs a few yards away under the bridge. It indicates the place where the old mill used to be, and if you want to see a part of one of the old mill-stones, it forms a step at the back door of Tewitfield Farm. A little further along the road is the Longlands Inn, which was moved to its present position in 1824 in order to be on the new road. The old coach road cuts in at an angle by the side of the inn and passes Greenlands Farm on the other side of the road up Buckstone Hill.

THE BUCK STONE.

Near the top of the hill is a huge stone in the hedge to the right of the road. This is the Buck Stone, and in olden days, when the passengers used to toil up the hill behind the coach, a practical joke was often played on guileless travellers. They used to be told to put their heads near the stone to listen to the tide coming in over the Bay miles away, and if they did so their heads were knocked against the stone. Now the narrow old coach road is private, but Mr. Bainbridge at Greenlands Farm would allow anyone to inspect the stone if desired. His residence was built for an inn, but when the old inn was moved up to its present

position no second licence was granted. The out-building, in connection with the farm comprise much the oldest house in Tewitfield and for that reason Greenlands farm has been pointed out as the residence of George Washington's ancestors in early times. Go back to the bridge, and on your right as you go back, but on your left if you have just come in from Warton, you will see a narrow lane which goes past a white-washed cottage by a roundabout route to Tewitfield Farm.

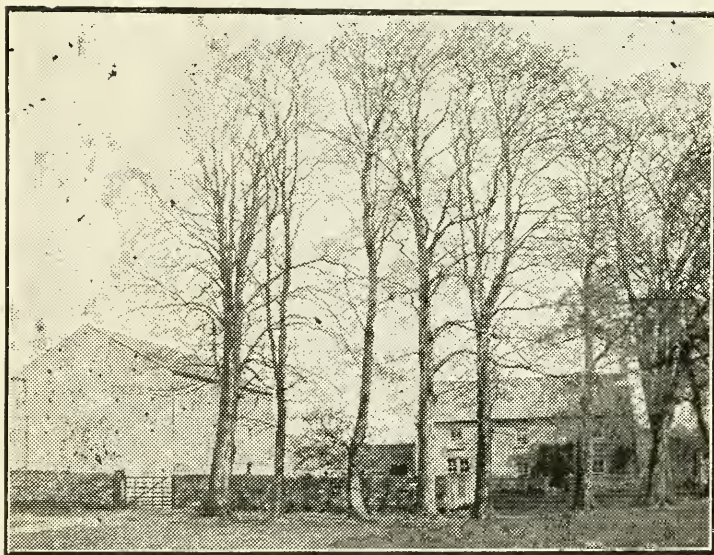


A UNIQUE ROSEMARY PLANT.

The white-washed cottage is almost obscured by a unique specimen of rosemary planted over thirty years ago by Mr. Sandham who inhabits the cottage. It reaches almost to the roof and is shaped like a huge letter H to

allow for the windows. Every year it is carefully trimmed and it still makes good growth, and its abundant flowers at the top are well-known to the bees.

Go along the lane to Tewitfield Farm, where Mr. and Mrs. Escolme live. They will readily give you permission to look at the old mill-stone, the old barns on the left of the house, and the mound in front of the house, where a few protruding stones indicate the position of an early home of George Washington's direct ancestors. Remains of this old house were used for building and other purposes not so many years ago. Part of an old fire-place and a large slab of worked stone over six feet in length were seen by Mr. Escolme.



TEWITFIELD FARM.

The present farm was built in Stuart times; the back part has not been altered much, but the front has been modernised. There is an old oak staircase, and in the big kitchen is a fine old-fashioned fireplace. This farm was most likely built by a Middleton, of Leighton Hall. On the front wall of the big barn there is an irregular stone with the initials "T.M." and the date "1673."

Now one of the Catholics who redeemed his estates by paying a composition in 1629 to the King when he needed money for the war in Ireland was Thomas Middleton, of Leighton. As he paid the highest sum, viz., £100, and the fines were in proportion to the lands held, his estates must have been very large indeed. He erected in 1614 the original pew in Warton Church, whence come the nine coats-of-arms there now. His son, George, at the restoration of the pew in 1662 put the date and his own initials on the oak pew label.

OWNERS OF TEWITFIELD.

The double line of trees at Tewitfield Farm appear to have led to the older building now no longer in existence. The photograph shows some of the old stones in the foreground and the trees in front of the farm.

The Tewitfield estate, which was formerly in the possessions of the Middletons, was the subject of a family settlement in 1658. After the Middleton estates were divided in 1711 between the heirs of George Middleton Oldfeild, Tewitfield was sold. Now it is part of "William Heysham's Charity," of Lancaster. It was purchased in 1900 from the trustees of the will of James Henry Johnson, of Hall Garth, Over Kellet, but the family of Johnson had not been the owners for long. If only the deeds had dated back far enough, it could have been seen whether the Washingtons were the owners or the tenants of Tewitfield from the middle of the fifteenth century to about 1530.

THE EARLY WASHINGTONS.

The earliest members of the family took their name from Washington-juxta-Ravensworth, a little village some miles to the north of Richmond in Yorkshire, now called Whashton. In early Norman times the manor of Washington was in the possession of Bond de Ravensworth, otherwise called Bond de Washington. From this parent stock came the Washingtons of Westmorland, and those who inhabited Millburne in that county were the ancestors of the Washingtons of Carnforth, Tewitfield, and Warton.

The earliest of the Washingtons who had any territorial connection with these parts was Robert, the son and heir of Robert de Wessington or Washington, Lord of Milburne, who in right of his wife Amicia held lands in Carnforth in the time of Edward I. (1301). The third son of this man was also named Robert Washington. He was a follower of the ill-fated Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, but he was pardoned in 1318. His is most likely the name which occurs as a witness to a grant by Roger de Croft, dated Michaelmas, 14 Edward II. (1321).

THE WASHINGTONS OF WARTON.

Of the four sons to this Robert, the eldest was named after his father and was lord of Carnforth, the third was Thomas of Bolton, the fourth was named William, but the second son, John, was the first of the Washingtons to settle in Warton. He married Alianora, the daughter and heir of John de Warton. Both John Washington and his wife were living in 1386, as they are mentioned in William de Lancaster's will.

John's two sons were named John and Edmund, and John's son accompanied Henry V. to France and was wounded at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. The eldest son of this soldier was Robert Washington, who held Tewitfield in the parish of Warton. This was the man who caused the church tower of Warton to be built.

ROBERT WASHINGTON'S POSSESSIONS.

He died in 1483, leaving no will, but an enquiry into his possessions was held before John Green, Escheator, on the 22nd of April, 1484, when Edmund Laurence and others on their oath said that Robert Washington on the day on which he died held a certain tenement called "Intwhytefeld" in Warton, that he owed certain military service for the same at Lancaster Castle, and that the value of it was forty shillings per annum.

Amongst his other possessions were certain lands and tenements in Silverdale, one tenement in Middleton, one messuage in Melling called "Salobar," three messuages in Arkholme, certain lands and tenements in Gressingham and Tatham, one messuage in Houghton called "Suere," two messuages in Heysham of the wife of Thomas Harrington, two messuages in Horton and Over Kellet, one tenement in Dalton, six burgages and eighteen acres of land in Preston, and fifteen burgages in Warton in Lonsdale.

Many of these possessions were in the King's hands because they were part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and military service had to be paid for them at Lancaster Castle. His eldest son, John, succeeded to his possessions in Warton, but Robert, his second son, received Tewitfield. John, the son of Robert, succeeded to the estate of Tewitfield, and like several of his ancestors he made a very fortunate marriage.

I believe this John Washington was the last of the family to hold Tewitfield.

WARTON AND WARTON HALL.



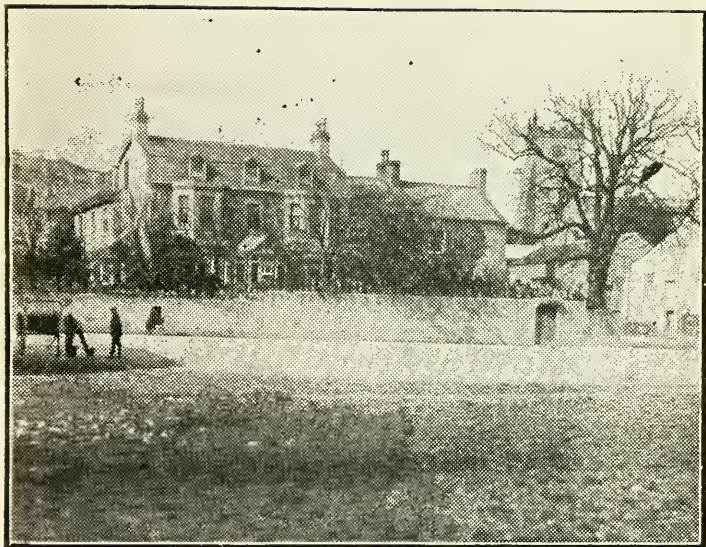
As you come out into Warton by the field-path from Carnforth, immediately opposite to you is a large building, the right of which is a farm and the left Warton Hall. In early times the whole of the building was the Hall, but now the outward appearance has been transformed. A new roof, new bay windows and a porch make it appear a house of modern date; but the solid walls, the old beams, the massive front door, and above all the fine Spanish mahogany staircase, black with age, polished like a mirror, and with well-wrought carving at the end of each stair all testify to the antiquity of the Hall. The following extract from the history of Warton written two hundred years ago, is very interesting:—

“Adjoining the ware is a pleasant seat, the habitation of Mr. Will Dawson, captain of the Trainbands commanded by Sir Henry Houghton, of Houghton Tower. It formerly belonged to the Kytsons, a flourishing family, one of which, called the rich Kytson, was born here, and was sheriff of London, 1553; in the time of the Oliverian faction Thomas Kytson, of Warton, gentleman, compounded for his estate here, paying £390.”

THE OWNERS OF WARTON HALL.

The Hall is now occupied by two ladies, the Misses Wren, who courteously allowed me to look over the place and to take photographs. The owner is Mr. E. B. Dawson, J.P., of Aldcliffe Hall, the Constable of Lancaster Castle, and a descendant of Captain William Dawson, mentioned above. His family connection with the Hall goes back as far as the reign of Henry VII., though Mr. W. Tilly, of Morecambe, who is the deputy steward of the manor, has not in his possession any earlier roll than one dated 1668, but the first name on that is a member of the Dawson family. Evidently the Dawsons in the first instance purchased Warton Hall from the Kytsons or they were owners by marriage into the Kytson family.

Descended from these early Dawsons was Mr. Edmund Clowes, from whom Mr. E. B. Dawson bought the estate, comprised in which was the Hall. Robert Dawson, the immediate ancestor of the present Constable of Lancaster Castle, lived at Cote Stone, and moved to Aldcliffe about 1733 on his marriage with Miss Leigh, whose grandfather had bought Aldcliffe Hall from the Crown.



WARTON HALL.

PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS KYTSON.

In Warton main street beyond the church on the left-hand side is the reading room and opposite the entrance doorway on the wall is a six by five inch engraving of Holbein's portrait of Sir Thomas Kytson, the original painting being now at Hengrave Hall in Suffolk. On the mount inside the frame you will see this inscription:—

“Sir Thomas Kytson, son of Robert Kytson, of Warton. Born at Warton Hall, 1485. Became Sheriff of London in 1533. His sister, Margaret, married John Washington, of Tewitfield, in Warton, and became the direct ancestor of George Washington, President of the United States. Sir Thomas built Hengrave Hall in Suffolk.”

This Sir Thomas was a great merchant adventurer; he first of all dealt in Kendal cloths, then he extended his transactions to Holland and Flanders, held cloth fairs at

Antwerp and other continental towns, and he amassed great riches. In the City of London, where he was an Alderman in 1533, his influence was such that on one occasion he said. "My Lord Cardinal (Wolsey) has such words from me before the Aldermen and Commoners, that the voice goes about the city that it was much long of me that the Court pressed so great a sum at this time." And after noticing that they had assessed him in the sum of £100, he added, "The King hath had of me every year this 16 or 17 years, one with another, four or five hundred marks for cost and subsidy." In all probability Sir Thomas Kytson induced his brother-in-law, John Washington, to leave North Lancashire and to engage in the wool trade of the Midland Counties.

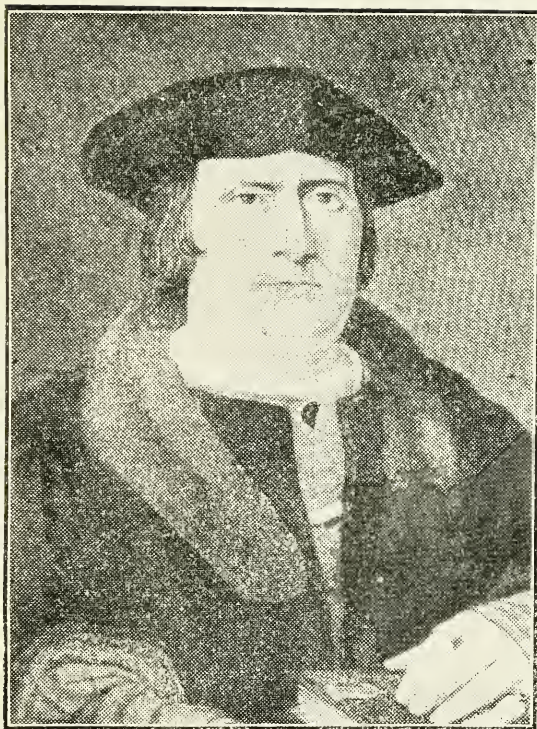
Hengrave Hall, near to Bury St. Edmunds, has a triple bay window with this inscription:—

"Opus hoc fieri fecit Thomas Kytson. In Dieu et mon Driot. Anno D'ni MCCCC tricesimo octavo."

When Sir Thomas Kytson died at Hengrave in 1540 he was possessed of vast riches, and a fine monument was set up to his memory in the old Parish Church of Hengrave, now a private Chapel. It is in the north-east angle, lavishly ornate, constructed of marble and coloured freestone, to the memory of Margaret, Countess of Bath, and her three husbands, Sir Thomas Kytson, Sir Richard Long, and John Bouchier, Earl of Bath. The figures of the Earl and Countess on a raised altar recline under a canopy supported by six pillars. On the step in front of the tomb is placed a recumbent figure of Sir Thomas Kytson, in armour; he has a round head of hair, and a smooth chin, and his feet rest against a unicorn's head.

A WASHINGTON WINDOW.

In the big banqueting-hall at Hengrave the noble families who were allied to the Kytsons have their associations perpetuated by coats of arms in the stained glass of the bay window. There are nine in all, and to perpetuate the alliance of Margaret Kytson with John Washington the ninth shield has the Washington coat of arms. The fortunes of the descendants of John and Margaret Washington will be detailed later.



SIR THOMAS KYTSON.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE.

You have already learned that there are two memorials of the Washington family at Warton Church—the stone shield on the tower and the gravestone under the east window. Half-way up the main street on the right-hand side is a small butcher's shop and just beyond it on the same side of the road is the "Washington" house. It is an old stone house, ivy-clad, with iron railings in front. The ivy has been carefully trimmed so that two dated stones high up between the second storey windows can be easily seen. The stones no doubt belong to an earlier building, but the Lancashire custom of utilising the dated stones of the older building when a new house was being put up has been followed in this case.

The stone to the right has the Tudor rose with the crown above and the initials "I.R."; in the centre is the date, 1612, and below are the initials "R.W.S." The rose and crown and the date, 1612, all indicate that the top initials denote "James Rex," and the initials below refer to Robert Washington and his wife.

WARTON MILLS.

At one time the Washingtons of Warton had possession of the mills in the parish of Warton. They were situated on the Keer near to the part now known as Dudley, and the fields sloping up from the mires, which are crossed by the field-path from Carnforth to Warton, are named Far Mill Head and Near Mill Head. They would be the mills to which reference was made in 1658 when the jury found that "Mr. Cooper shall, before Martinmas next, make a sufficient foot-bridge over the place called the Stone Bridge into Allison Myers out of the Milne head upon pain to forfeit six shillings and eightpence; and Mr. Hinde to repair that end next to mill head, and Mr. Hinde and the occupiers of Washington's laund to repair the way between the stone bridge end and the laund gate before the said time."

When the Chantry of St. Mary in Warton Church was dissolved there were ten cottages and more than twenty acres of land in the property, and six of the tenants did not give up their holdings. One of these tenants was Leonard, son of Thomas Washington.

MATTHEW HUTTON'S SCHOOL.

One of the Chantry priests was most likely the teacher of Matthew Hutton, the founder of the school at Warton, who was born at Priest Hutton in 1529. He became Bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York. The school is on the left-hand side of the main street as you go up, before you come to the Church. The inscription on it is:—"Anno Domini, 1594, Deo et bonis literis, Matt. Hutton, Epus Dunelm."

The Rev. Thomas Washington, who was the vicar of Warton from 1799 until his death in 1823, became headmaster of Archbishop Hutton's Grammar School in 1773, and amongst other subjects he taught classics. The Hutton family withheld the endowment in 1808 and for some years the charity lapsed; the almshouses were let and the school and the almshouses were the subject of a suit in Chancery which was decided in 1829. The Rev. James Barns, the vicar who succeeded the Rev. Thomas Washington in 1823, was the plaintiff in the suit.

Although the almshouses and the school were revived, drastic changes were made by the Court of Chancery against the expressed wish of the parishioners. The almshouses were rebuilt, but the small annual pension paid to the vicar was dropped. The school, which had really been a church school, was now no longer such and the standard of education was lowered, so that teaching of elementary subjects only now comprised the curriculum. Really the school could have been made of the same type as Lancaster Grammar School.

OLD ACCOUNT OF WARTON.

The derivation of "Warton" is given by Lucas, who wrote, two hundred years ago: "The Ware is a large tarn or pond which yearly is contracted. I make no doubt but it formerly comprehended not only the Mires but also that large flat of meadows and mosses in Warton, Carnforth, Borwick, and Caponwray; this will appear no improbable conjecture if we do but consider how natural it is for pools and lakes where there is no great depth of water to become gradually firm ground by alteration. The Ware is remarkable for breeding abundance of eels." Two hundred years before this was written, Leland, the antiquary, thus describes Warton: "From Lancaster I rode over Lune toward Warton, a vi miles of, where Mr. Kitson was borne. A ii mile from Lancastere the cunteri began to be stoney and a litle to wax mountainous. Half a mile from Warton I passid Keir River cumming out of Hilles not far of, and ther ebbing and flowing and about Lune Sandes going into the salt water." And the sentence immediately following is still appropriate: "Warton is a preti street for a village."

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.



In dealing with Warton and its church and Tewitfield information has been given about members of the family of Washington who had possessions in that neighbourhood centuries ago.

So now I will explain the connection between the Warton and Tewitfield Washingtons and the immediate ancestors of George Washington.

It has already been stated that John Washington of Tewitfield married a sister of Sir Thomas Kytson, of Warton Hall, also that Sir Thomas Kytson, the great merchant adventurer, induced his brother-in-law to try his luck at the wool trade in the Midlands.

THE WASHINGTONS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Lawrence Washington, the son of John Washington, of Tewitfield, married for his second wife Amee Pargiter, of the county of Northampton, and he was entered at Gray's Inn, London, to take up the profession of the Law. But no doubt his relationship to two of the greatest persons interested in the wool-trade were powerful factors in inducing him to forsake the Law for business. Sir Thomas Kytson's influence with John Washington, the father of Lawrence, has been explained. In addition, the powerful Spencer family were interested in Lawrence Washington. His wife was the cousin of William Pargiter, who had married Abigail Willoughby, the sister of Lord Spencer's deceased wife, at Brington, in the County of Northampton, in 1601. Also Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Kytson, married Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton in Warwickshire.

At any rate Lawrence Washington left London and came to Northampton. He was twice Mayor of Northampton, in 1532 and again in 1545, and became the owner of the Manor of Sulgrave, in the southern part of the county, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539.

SULGRAVE MANOR.

It was a common belief that the owners of confiscated Church property could not long prosper. It was so in Washington's case. Trouble overtook the family; they became impoverished, and the eldest son of Lawrence (his name was Robert) was obliged to sell Sulgrave. Also concerned in the sale in the year 1610 was Lawrence, the son of Robert and the grandson of Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northampton. At this crisis in the affairs of the Washingtons Lord Spencer, of Althorp, provided a home

for them at Brington near by, and memorials of the family are still to be seen at Sulgrave Church and at Brington.

The occupation of Sulgrave by the Washingtons did not last for even two generations, although the purchaser, in 1539, enjoyed his possession for 45 years. Year by year American pilgrims visit Sulgrave to look at the Manor House and the stone slab in the church, on which were originally six separate brasses relating to the Washingtons. The two brasses representing the four sons and the seven daughters were stolen in August 1899. Amee Washington's brass and the head from Lawrence Washington's have long been missing.

When the Garter King of Arms, of the year 1791, Sir Isaac Herd, was asked to supply the pedigree of George Washington, he found in the visitation of Northamptonshire in 1618 the names of John and Lawrence, sons of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave. This latter Lawrence, it must be remembered, was the grandson of the Mayor of Northampton; he, along with his father, Robert, sold Sulgrave, and he died in 1616, leaving five sons besides John and Lawrence.

It was known that about the year 1659 two brothers named John and Lawrence Washington, emigrated to America, and that John Washington was the great-grandfather of President George Washington; so Sir Isaac Herd assumed that these two were the emigrants and the pedigree was drawn up accordingly. But Colonel Chester, a famous genealogist, many years ago proved that the elder of these was Sir John Washington, of Thrapston, who died before 1678; and that Lawrence Washington became Rector of Purleigh in Essex.

THE EMIGRANT JOHN WASHINGTON.

After this the report was started that the emigrants, John and Lawrence, were the sons of Leonard Washington, baptised at Warton in 1625 and 1627 respectively. But there are no entries whatever in those two years of any Washington name in the Warton registers. By the courtesy of the Rev. E. W. A. Ogilvy, the Vicar of Warton, I have been able to look up all the "Washington" entries in the Warton Church registers which begin in the year 1567.

The only two baptismal entries of a John Washington are in 1586 and in 1640, and I am not able to trace what became of the latter John, who was son of a Lawrence Washington, but he is not the emigrant ancestor of the first President of the United States. John, the emigrant ancestor, has been proved to be the son and not the brother of Lawrence Washington, who was Rector of Purleigh in Essex from 1633 to 1643.

THE EMIGRANT'S FATHER.

Deposited in the British Museum there is a small pamphlet of twelve pages entitled, "A summary of the evidence that Lawrence Washington, M.A., Rector of Purleigh, 1633—1643, was great-great-grandfather of General George Washington; and father of the first Washingtons who emigrated to Virginia." In it two facts are proved: 1st, that Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh was married to a lady whose Christian name was Amphilis; 2nd, that their eldest son John was the John Washington of Virginia, great-grandfather of General George Washington.

Besides many minor incidents there are two main points which prove the first part. Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce (née Washington) sister of Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh, left by will in 1676 a legacy to her niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumball, or Rumbold. Again Mrs. Martha Howard (née Washington), daughter of Lawrence Washington, who was the husband of Amphilis, calls Mrs. Elizabeth Rumball her "eldest sister." Now if one's brother has the same names as one's niece's father, they must be the same person.

Mrs. Mewce's brother was Lawrence Washington, the Rector of Purleigh. Her niece's father was Lawrence Washington, the husband of Amphilis. Therefore, the Rector of Purleigh was the husband of Amphilis.

As regards the second fact proved, it is known from Mr. Andrew Knowling's will that Lawrence Washington, the Rector of Purleigh, had the following sons and daughters: John, Lawrence, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, Martha.

Now Lawrence Washington, of Virginia, in his will, 1675, mentions his loving brother John; and John Washington, in his will, also of the year 1675, speaks of his brother Lawrence and of his sister Martha. Martha (Mrs. Howard) in her will, 1697, mentions her eldest sister Elizabeth Rumbold and her other sister Margaret.

It will be seen that the names of the emigrant's sisters correspond exactly with the names of the daughters of Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh; only the name of the William is not mentioned. He most probably was dead before the different wills quoted were drawn up.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S PARENTS.

The actual descent of the President from the emigrant John Washington is well known. Briefly, John Washington was twice married. His second wife, whose maiden name was Anne Pope, was the widow of Walter Brodhurst, a planter who had emigrated from Shropshire. By this second marriage there was a son, Lawrence Washington. He had a son, Augustine, who married Mary, the daughter

of Colonel Ball, and they were the parents of George Washington, first President of the United States of America.

Thus it will be seen that though the emigrant ancestor of the President did not come direct from Warton, yet the direct ancestors of George Washington can be traced from Virginia in America to the Washingtons of Northampton, and still further back to the Washingtons of Warton.

WASHINGTON MEMORIALS.

The Rector of Purleigh proposes to restore the Tower of Purleigh Church, at an estimated cost of £600, as a Washington Memorial. To celebrate the Peace Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, ratified in December, 1814, between England and the United States of America, one of the schemes to be carried out is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor House and preserve it as a Washington Memorial.

At Warton, nothing so far has been proposed, perhaps because the substantial church tower needs no restoration and it possesses the most remarkable Washington Memorial, for on it can be seen the oldest representation of the Washington Coat of Arms.

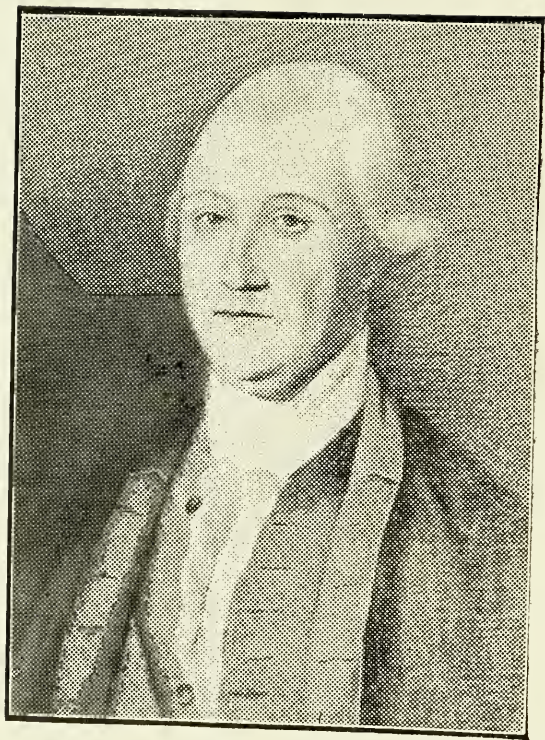
PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Two accompanying photographs require some explanation. One is of a hitherto unpublished portrait of George Washington. The original portrait in oils is now in South Cave Castle, East Yorkshire. It was copied at the instance of Lord Spencer from an original portrait done in America for the Prince of Orange. The vessel in which it was being brought across the Atlantic to Holland was captured and so the portrait did not reach its intended destination.

Now, at my solicitation a copy is published, not from one of my own photographs, for the copyright belongs to Mr. W. Richardson, of South Cave, but whose kind permission the portrait appears in this publication.

MEDAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The other portrait of George Washington is from a fine copper medal in my possession. It is three inches in diameter, with George Washington's bust in high relief on the obverse and, around, the legend, "General Washington. Inscribed to his memory by D. Eccleston, Lancaster, MDCCCV." On the reverse there are four concentric circles, with the legend: "He laid the foundation of American Liberty in the XVIII Century; innumerable millions yet unborn will venerate the memory of the man who obtained their country's freedom." In the small inner circle is the figure of a Red Indian and the legend, "The land was ours."

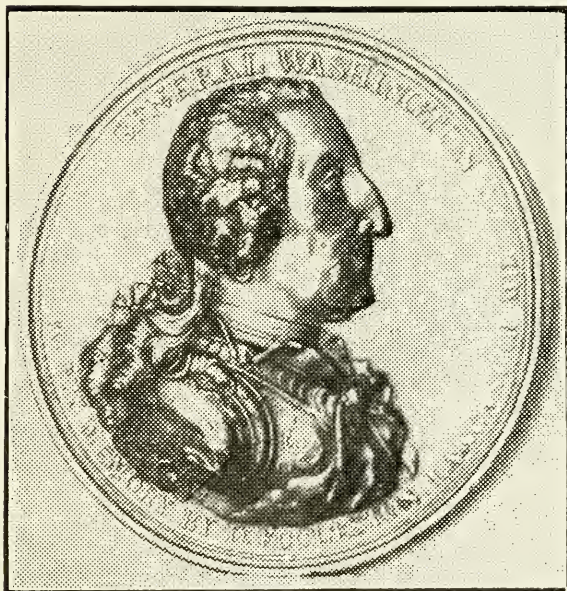


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[W. Richardson, South Cave.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Daniel Eccleston was a versatile man who, born at Carna Row in the Fylde, after an adventurous life settled in Lancaster and died there in 1821. He says about George Washington: "During my residence in Virginia, when at Alexandria, I had the pleasure, and, I may add, the honour of meeting General Washington, who gave me an invitation to call and spend a few days with him on his estate at Mount Vernon."



ECCLESTON'S MEDAL OF WASHINGTON.

THE WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS.



One hundred years ago the United Kingdom was at war with the United States of America. It was at that critical period when practically all the Continental European powers were subject to the great Napoleon, and certain restrictions in regard to Continental trade which were enacted by the British Parliament so hampered American commerce that war was declared. Fortunately the foolish struggle did not last long, and no great damage had been inflicted on either side when the Treaty of Ghent put an end to the war in December, 1814.

THE PEACE CENTENARY.

Now, there is a great international movement to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples. Two influential committees have been appointed, of which the chairmen are ex-President Roosevelt and Lord Grey. Many projects are to be carried out before December, 1914, and the most interesting from an Englishman's point of view will be the purchase, by public subscription on both sides of the Atlantic, of Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire, the one place in England most closely associated with the name of Washington, because its manor house is the ancestral home of the emigrant John Washington, the great-grandfather of George Washington, who was the first President of the United States.

THE WASHINGTON ARMS IN GLASS.

Because, as far as I have been able to discover, the oldest representation of Washington's coat-of-arms is carved in stone on Warton Church tower, I want to draw attention to the similarity between it and the flag of the United States of America. Of course there are many other representations of the coat-of-arms scattered up and down the country. A beautiful stained glass window in the clerestory of Selby Abbey shows the Washington Shield; there is another in the banqueting-hall at Hengrave Hall in Suffolk; also in Fawsley Chrch, Northamptonshire, are several stained glass shields from out of the big kitchen at Sulgrave Manor and one with the Washington coat of arms is depicted in an accompanying photograph.

The proper heraldic description of the Washington Arms is:—

Arms—Argent, two bars gules; in chief, three mullets of the second.

Crest—A raven with wings endorsed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet or

In every day language the *arms* are a silver or white background with three red stars above and two red bars below. Above the shield the ornament is a raven rising from a golden coronet.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

To any superficial observer the similarity between the coat of arms of the Washington family and the national flag of the United States of America is at once apparent; there are the stars, there are the stripes, and to one unversed in heraldry it would seem that there was an inner meaning in the device. William Penn's motto was "No cross, no crown," and a somewhat similar idea seems to be conveyed in the Washington arms—"No stripes, no stars." One modern poet reads into it another meaning when he says:—

"United States, thy standard bears two emblems, one of fame,

Alas! the other that it bear reminds us of your shame;
The standard constellations type white freedom by the stars,

But what's the meaning of the stripes? They are your niggers' scars!"

It is still a doubtful question: Did the Washington "mullets" and "bars" suggest the "stars" and "stripes" of the flag of the United States?

TUPPER'S DRAMA OF WASHINGTON.

A play was written by Martin Farquhar Tupper for the Centenary of American Independence in honour of its founder. It was entitled "Washington," and was a drama in five acts. These words are put into the mouth of Franklin:

"Yes, Natham, I proposed it to the Congress.

It was their leader's old crusading blazon,
Washington's coat, his own heraldic shield.

He never heard of it till fixed and done,

For on the spur when we must choose a flag,

Symboling independent unity,

We, and not he—all was unknown to him—

Took up his coat of arms and multiplied

And magnified it every way to this

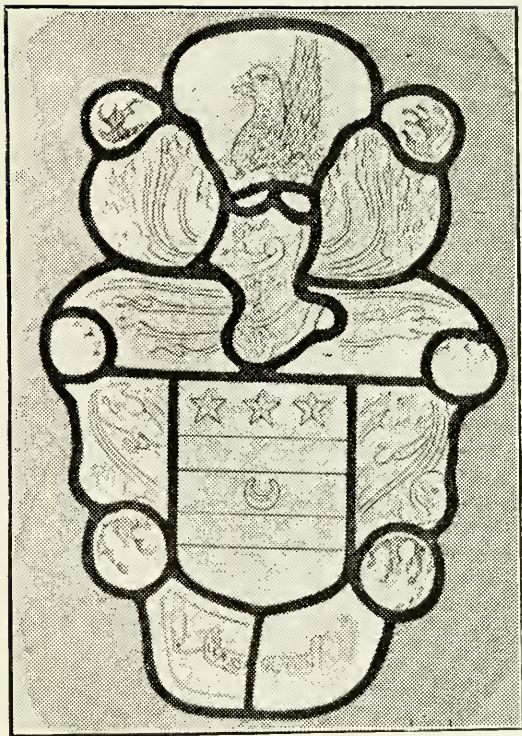
Our glorious national banner.

I've searched it out and known it for myself,
 When late in England there, at Heralds' College,
 And found the Washingtons of Wessyngton,
 In County Durham and of Sulgrave Manor,
 County Northampton, bore upon their shield
 Three stars atop, two stripes across the field,
 Gules—that is red—on white, and for the crest
 An eagle's head upspringing to the light,
 Its motto, Latin, 'Issue proveth acts.'
 The architraves at Sulgrave testify
 As sundry painted windows in the hall
 At Wessyngton, this was their family coat.
 They took it to their new Virginian home;
 And at Mount Vernon I myself have noted
 An old cast iron scutcheon'd chimney-back
 Charged with that heraldry."

There is a good deal of poetic licence about these lines. The Washingtons of the little town of Washington in Durham county were not the direct ancestors of President Washington, though they were a branch of the family. It is a raven's head and not an eagle's on the crest. The translation of the Latin motto—*Exitus acta probat*—is right; it was used by George Washington on his carriage panels, on his book-mark, and on his last watch seal. The only reason that I can give you for the presence of a *ducal* coronet in the crest is the marriage of Sir William Washington (brother of a direct ancestor of George Washington) with the sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. That Washington's coat of arms was proposed in Congress as the national flag is pure fiction on the poet's part.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FLAG.

The following circumstantial story is told about the origin of the flag:—"The descendants of Mrs. Betsy Ross, an upholsterer, who resided in Arch Street, Philadelphia, the maker of the first flag combining the stars and stripes, claim that a Committee of Congress, accompanied by General Washington, who was in Philadelphia in June, 1776, called upon Mrs. Ross and engaged her to make the flag from a rough drawing, which, at her suggestion, was re-drawn by General Washington in her back parlour, and the flag thus designed was adopted by Congress."



THE WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS IN GLASS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STRIPES.

But the following facts do not seem to tally with the story. In June, 1775, the Philadelphia Light Horse had adopted thirteen stripes, alternate blue and white, as the canton or union in their banner. That was a year before George Washington was said to have originated the "Star spangled Banner." Stripes had been familiar to Americans as the standard of the East India Company, which had established Manhattan Island (New York) as a trading port. That flag had on it thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with St. George's Cross on a white canton. In an engraving of "The late Battle of Charlestown," presented with the September number, 1775, of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," the American ship which is taking part in the fight has an ensign on a staff at the stern composed of eleven vertical stripes and a canton with the union.

Four months after the time when the Philadelphia stripes were recognised as emblems of colonial union, viz., on January 1st or 2nd, 1776, the great union flag was raised at Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is rather a significant fact that the Philadelphia Light Horse escorted General Washington when he went to take command of the army at Cambridge. Therefore it seems as though the stripes of the flag do not owe their origin to the bars of the Washington arms.

"STARS" AND "MULLETS."

With regard to the "stars" in the arms of Washington, they stand for "mullets," which in heraldry are denoted by a figure in shape like the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinction of the third son. The rowel of the spur is symbolised in the "mullet" with five points. If there were six or more points it would be a star; and it is interesting to notice that though now there are six-pointed stars on the coins of the United States, they used to be five-pointed mullets during the presidency of Washington.

The Washington shield is entirely red and white, whereas in the flag the stars are white on a blue ground. On the other hand in the boat flags used by vice-admirals and rear admirals of the American navy, the stars—one of the former, two in the latter—are *red*.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS.

There were no stars on the flag which George Washington raised at the beginning of 1776 at Cambridge. The flag consisted of thirteen red and white stripes, with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George at the right hand upper corner, the crosses being on a blue field. When the Independence of the States was declared in July, 1776., instead of the British crosses thirteen white stars were substituted. According to Major-General Schuyler, this change in the flag did not take place until June, 1777. The President of the Board of War in the States then was John Adams, so that the question of the new flag came under his consideration. In the possession of the family of Adams of Massachusetts is an heirloom, consisting of a seal representing an eagle holding in its beak a lyre with thirteen stars scattered over the latter, and the motto, "Nunc sidera ducit" ("Now it leads the stars.") These stars radiate into another set of thirteen, which form a circle round the whole. The drawing of the first flag of the United States in the State Department of Washington, represents the thirteen stars in a circle. Which was designed first, the flag of the United States or this heirloom of the Adams family?

George Washington, on April 30th, 1789, took the oath as first President in the city of New York. In 1792 Washington was again chosen President, but he refused to be a candidate at the election of 1796, when John Adams became the second President. When the grandson of this man, John Quincy Adams, was Secretary of State in 1820, he substituted for the arms of the United States on its passports, contrary to the practice of nations, the device above described of the lyre of Orpheus on the Adams heirloom. It appears as though he wished to bring forward prominently the origin of the stars on the flag. How remarkable that there should have been so much in common between the arms of Adams and of Washington!

The Washington Entries, Extracted from the Warton Registers.



- 1584 Elizabeth Washington, bapt. 2nd January.
1586 Ann Washington, bapt. 22nd May.
1586 John Washington, bapt. 7th October.
1593 Mary, daughter of Lawrence Washington of Warton,
bapt. 14th May.
1597 Anna, daughter of Lawrence Washington of Warton,
bapt. 28th February.
1600 Robert, son of Lawrence Washington, of Warton,
bapt. 22nd July.
1603 Brigget, daughter of Lawrence Washington of
Warton, bapt. 3rd July.
1616 Robert, son of Leonard Washington, bapt. 8th
September.
1616 Alice, daughter of John Washington, bapt. 12th
January.
1618 Leonard, son of John Washington, bapt. 16th March.
1619 Jane, daughter of Leonard Washington, bapt. 4th
September.
1622 Francis, son of Leonard Washington, bapt. 4th
February.
1638 Ellen, daughter of Lawrence Washington of Warton,
bapt. 28th October.
1640 John, son of Lawrence Washington, bapt. 18th
October.
1643 Robert, son of Lawrence Washington, bapt. 15th June.
1645 Leonard, son of Lawrence Washington, bapt. 20th
December.
1685 Lawrence, son of Robert Washington, bapt. 27th
September.
1718 Matthew, son of Revd. Lawrence Washington and
Elizabeth Washington, bapt. 10th November.

MARRIAGES.

- 1583 Lawrence Washington and Alice Godsalve, 18th
February.
1637 Lawrence Washington and Mary Croft, 2nd October.
1639 Robert Bugg and Ann Washington, 17th October.

BURIALS.

- 1584 John Washington, buried last day of April.
1588 Elizabeth Washington, buried 13th April.
1588 Wife of Leonard Washington buried 30th March.
1618 Wife of John Washington buried 25th March.
1622 Lawrence Washington buried 29th May.
1657 Alice Washington of Warton buried 17th July.
1658 Thomas Washington of Warton buried 17th February.
1668 Robert Washington of Warton buried 14th September.
1670 Lawrence Washington of Warton buried 7th Sept.
1670 Thomasin Washington of Warton buried 10th Nov.
1675 Mary Washington buried 30th November.
1698 Leonard Washington buried 5th March.
1699 Robert Washington of Warton buried 18th January.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

ROBERT WASHINGTON, Lord of Milburne = AMICIA, daughter of Hugh de Kerneford.
Co. Westmorland: 1301.

ROBERT WASHINGTON = AGNES DERLING
3rd son. | (a widow in 1374).

JOHN WASHINGTON, = ALANORA,
of Warton-in-Lonsdale | daughter of John de Warton: 1386.

JOHN WASHINGTON = JOAN
of Warton: 1403.

JOHN WASHINGTON, =
wounded at Agincourt, 1415. |

ROBERT WASHINGTON = . . .
of Tuwhitfield in Warton, |
died in 1483.

ROBERT WASHINGTON = ELIZABETH WESTFIELD
of Tuwhitfield. |

JOHN WASHINGTON = MARGARET KYTSON,
of Tuwhitfield | of Warton Hall

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON = AMEE PARGITER
Mayor of Northampton, |
died 1584.

ROBERT WASHINGTON = ELIZABETH LIGHT
of Sulgrave. |

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AND
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ANCESTORS.

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